

THE NUR AF' SHAN

Vol. IX.

LUDHIANA:—May 5th, 1905.

No. 18

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, April 26.

Renter's correspondent at Tokio says that the Privy Council, at a meeting held to-day, decided to proclaim martial law throughout Formosa.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* states that Lord Kitchener has cabled offering to resign.

The United States' cotton crop is extraordinary, and exceeds the world's record by two and a half million bales.

The efforts of growers to keep up prices by burning a million bales have proved futile.

London, April 27.

Saigon telegrams seem to indicate that the Baltic ships are still lingering in the vicinity of Kamranh.

Renter's correspondent at Tokio says that Formosa has been extensively fortified, but the public is absolutely ignorant of Admiral Togo's whereabouts, and officers and men have ceased communicating with their families.

Bombay, April 27.

The following telegram was received last night from the Japanese Government:—The Russians, with five battalions, sixteen squadrons and one battery, attacked the Japanese on the 24th instant in the neighbourhood of Kaiyuan, but were repulsed, leaving 200 corpses on the field. Our casualties were 30.

A force of the enemy which advanced towards Changtu, consisting of six battalions and sixteen squadrons, and another which advanced towards Liaotatu, consisting of twelve squadrons and one battery, retreated northward.

London, April 27.

Owing to the poor success of the recent internal loan, Russia has decided to appeal to German financiers for another loan of two hundred million marks on more severe terms than former issues. The preliminaries have already been arranged at Berlin.

The Canadian Government has disallowed the British Columbian anti-Japanese legislation.

London, April 28.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky finally left Kamranh on the evening of the 26th April with two squadrons of eight and seven vessels respectively.

A fleet, presumably Admiral Niebogoff's was sighted last night sixty miles south of Penang steering in the direction of Singapore.

The *Juliette* has sailed from Mauritius for Saigon.

The American steel magnate Mr. Schwab has left St. Petersburg, and it is stated in New York that his visit has resulted in an arrangement to construct several 16,000 ton battleships of a novel type. Mr. Schwab guarantees them to be of 20 per cent greater efficiency than anything afloat.

London, April 28.

Despite General Treppoff's proclamation the shops in St. Petersburg are already barricading.

Official reports from the Caucasus describe numerous encounters between peasants and troops; the former armed with pickaxes and bludgeons and occasionally with revolvers. Many have been killed and wounded in Cossack charges.

A *Morning Post* despatch from Shanghai says that the persons murdered with the Chinese Amban included four French missionaries.

Ten thousand aborigines at Batang have organized a society and proclaimed that as the British may occupy Tibet it is time to secure the country's independence of China.

The Viceroy of Szechuan is sending troops to the scene.

The *Standard* says that the proposal to reduce Egypt to a Colonel's command has been definitely adopted, and Colonel Bullock has been confirmed in the appointment.

Renter's correspondent at Hodieda states that Sanna surrendered on the 20th instant.

The insurgents are now investing Menakha, which has a semi-mutinuous garrison.

Some 5,000 Arabs have attacked an Egyptian caravan near Yambo returning from Mecca. Seventeen of the escort were killed.

London, April 29.

A telegram from Tangier states that Count Tattenbach, the German envoy, in an interview with Renter's representative, said that the object of the mission to Fez was to thank the Sultan for the welcome given to the Kaiser and to repeat the assurances concerning the integrity of Morocco. It is not intended, he said, to ask concessions or propose a commercial convention. Had France communicated with Germany the latter would have pointed out the incompatibility of private agreements with the international Madrid Convention. France has now offered to enter into *pourparlers*, but Germany could not go behind the Madrid Convention.

London, May 1.

Renter's correspondent wires from Tsingtau that the Baltic Fleet, including Admiral Niebogoff's, is near Hainan.

A telegram, dated Saigon to-day, says that the Baltic Fleet is lying at Port Dayet and the Bay of Binkhoi 40 miles north of Kamranh outside territorial waters. Transports are still in Saigon river. The French squadron is mobilised to preserve neutrality.

The Tsingtau report about the Baltic Fleet is wholly premature.

London, May 2.

Renter's correspondent wires from Tokio that it is believed that Admiral Rozhdestvensky continues to use ports in Indo-China for coal and supplies and maintaining communication. The newspapers again are questioning the faith of the assurances given by France. The Government is silent, but it is believed is preparing to renew representations.

A *Times of Ceylon* special telegram, dated the 30th April, from Hongkong, says that although Saigon reported that the Baltic Fleet had left Kamranh Bay Southward on Tuesday, the *Stettin* sighted between thirty and forty vessels on Thursday afternoon in Honoh Bay, 100 miles north of Kamranh Bay. The *Stettin* was stopped by two cruisers whose decks were stacked with bags of coal. The fleet appeared to be prepared for sea.

Disturbance were renewed at Warsaw at 11 o'clock last night in the suburb of Praga. The Hussars fired, killing four and wounding many.

At 9.45 in the evening a bomb was thrown into a military patrol in the chief street. The troops thereupon fired three volleys. The bomb killed two Cossacks and a policeman and wounded two ladies. Many were killed and wounded by the volleys, but the number is not ascertainable, as the troops immediately surrounded the whole district.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Oh, the wasted hours of life that have fled by !
Oh, the good we might have done, lost without a sigh !
Take the lesson to your heart—take, oh ! hold it fast:
The mill will never grind again with the water that
has passed."

The great Revival in the Welsh Presbyterian Mission in the Kha-sia Hills, Assam, still goes on apace. The *Nur Afshan* has been giving an extended account of the work in the last two numbers and will continue to do so. We hope and pray that this work will continue until it spread throughout India. The witness of the Spirit in Revivals is an unanswerable argument to prove the truth of God's word. It is the Risen Christ going forth conquering and to conquer.

We have now received definite information as to the terrible destruction in the Kangra and Kullu region. The death roll is enormous and the suffering among the survivors, many of whom are sick and wounded, passes description. Thank God, many willing hearts and hands are bringing the relief that is so much needed.

We sympathize with our bereaved missionary and Indian friends in the death of so many consecrated men and women. The following from the *Punjab Mission News* gives many particulars concerning the death of the European and Indian Christians in Kangra.

"Dr. Browne tells us that the bodies of all our missionaries have been exhumed, and the bodies of all the Christians who died in Kangra. He considers that death must have been instantaneous. Mrs. Dæuble and Miss Lorbeer were together, their *chhoti hazri* tray between them. Mr. Rowlands was in a half sitting posture upon his bed, his right arm raised as if to ward off falling debris, a blanket falling from his left shoulder. The Christian Khansamah, Ramzan, was found in the back of the house, evidently preparing the early meal for Mr. Rowlands after having supplied the ladies. His hands were raised above his head for protection. The coolies, obtained with great difficulty for the excavation work, declined absolutely to touch the bodies. So this was all done by Dr. Browne and Mr. Gillespie, who wrapped the bodies in blankets and buried them in the cemetery late at night, Mr. Gillespie reading some verses from his Bible and Dr. Browne lighting matches to give him light to read. Our brothers were for some time living in the open field with very scanty food. But we hope that ere these words are printed much more adequate arrangements for their shelter and provision will have been

made. This in a measure has been so by the active help of Government. The Government Civil and Military officers have done all in their power to assist Miss Macnaghten on her way up, but apparently at first more attention was concentrated on the needs of Dharmasala, until the distressing results of the earthquake in Kangra began to be more realized by those in responsible charge of relief work.

Mr. Rowlands was a graduate of Oxford University, and an honorary Missionary of nearly 10 years' standing. He was universally loved, both by his European colleagues and by the Indian Christians for his gentleness and quiet devotion. His young wife went home a few weeks ago. His father was also, in his time, an honorary Missionary of the C. M. S., in Ceylon, and is living in the Isle of Wight.

Mrs. Dæuble was a German lady, who came out 37 years ago, and has continued on the Kangra District since the death of her husband in 1893. Her constant journeys throughout the district have caused her to become known and loved as a mother by Hindus and Christians alike, and to those who survive her, the loss will appear quite irreparable.

Miss Marie Lorbeer, of the Berlin Ladies' Missionary Society, was the daughter of a well-known Missionary at Ghazipur, in the United Provinces, and had herself worked for eight years, but only joined Mrs. Dæuble on the 2nd or 3rd April."

The Presbyterian Church at Ludhiana has been doing nobly for the relief of their Christian brethren in the stricken region. A subscription was made at the Sunday services and the money sent to Rev. Ireland Jones, C. M. S. for use in relief work.

We desire to thank the editors of the London Graphic for the copy of their beautifully illustrated magazine, presenting to its readers the scenes of the Recent Indian Earthquake, with photographs of some of the victims. The enterprise shown by this paper is inspiring. Within three weeks they place the Graphic, with many illustrations of the Dharmasala Disaster, in the hands of their Indian Readers.

The news, which comes of us from Sialkot, announcing the death of Mrs. Barr, fills us with peculiar sadness. We supposed that she was on her way across the sea to pay a visit to friends in America. It seems that she suffered a nervous shock at the time of the earthquake, whilst at her house in Pathankot, from which she rapidly became so ill that her journey had to be delayed. Her ailment, as we now learn has had a fatal termination. We extend our sympathy to the sorely bereaved husband and friends.

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THE MEDDLESOME SPIRIT.

There are some persons, who, though not popular, seem to have a hand in almost everything that goes on in a community. They are always on the alert about whatever concerns persons and movements. They display a fine art in having a say about other people and in manipulating their affairs. They will even neglect their own duties and put themselves at much inconvenience to set things right, according to their conception of the situation, in the homes and business of neighbors and acquaintances. They are known as "meddlers," though in their own eyes they are reformers. They imagine that they have "a special mission" to interfere in and regulate what they see to be away and not up to their standard of propriety and right. They think they know better how to judge and adjust private and public interests than do the parties more immediately concerned. It is not to be disputed that they sometimes succeed in stirring up matters a good deal, in keeping people out of the "ruts," and in goading on to higher endeavors; but do so in a way that irritates and causes annoyance and resentment. Often they are greater hinderers than helpers. Their critics are disposed to wish they were as apt and diligent in the management of their own affairs as they are in those of others.

But after all, while we frequently criticise their conduct, call in question their wisdom, and resent their interference, is not the meddlesome spirit innate in human nature, and does it not require considerable effort on the part of most persons to suppress it, or to hold it under control? We naturally love to be advisers in, and regulators of others' affairs; to pass our judgments and air our opinions about individuals and occurrences, and to reform Church and State. It is true, where it is solicited, or where it is necessary, we are to give others the benefit of our knowledge, wisdom and experience, in the right direction and at the proper time; but this is very different from being "busy-bodies," or self-constituted guardians of a community. Neither the name nor the skill of the "meddler" are to be envied, or courted. Far better to be the kind, loving, considerate, charitable and forbearing friend and neighbour who carries sunshine into all life's relations and shows upon all occasions the mind of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The Presbyterian

Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it.

Hold the mind prayerfully in conference with God. We are certain of success; go, nothing doubting.

VEDIC INFALLIBILITY.

We were under the impression that at least the Anar-kali Arya Samaj had by this time begun to realize, though naturally they would not be quite prepared to confess it, that, with the rapid progress of scientific knowledge, their own contention of the Vedas containing the whole truth and nothing but the truth was becoming rather untenable. Only the other day, Lala Dwarka Das, M. A., in the course of a lecture admitted that as the Vedas had passed through a human channel they may have been "adulterated" with error and that it was "our duty" to sift them. Surely we must have some other source of knowledge (and that can only be individual inspiration) in order to "sift" the Vedas and separate the error from the truth. But the Arya Samaj is in that transitional condition as regards faith, that consistency cannot be regarded as a great virtue. This apart, however, we cannot conceive the frame of mind of a man, living in the broad day light of the twentieth century, who would be so bold as to ask the question as the editor of the *Arya Messenger* asks of us. Our contemporary says—"Will any Brahmo gentleman name a single truth which he or any of his brethren in faith has been able to bring to light and which does not already exist, clothed in a more precise and sublimer garb, in the primeval Scriptures of mankind?" We may, of course, take for granted that *Niyoga* is one of those grand truths which are clothed in precise and sublime language and of which our Arya friends are so proud. But about Röntgen's rays, the wireless telegraphy and the scores of other scientific discoveries which are being made in these days—do they all exist in the Vedas "clothed in a more precise and sublimer garb" than is accessible to us at the present day? Surely audacity itself could not go further.

The Theist.

ANOTHER TREASURE ISLE.

BAT-HAUNTED CAVE AND CROSS BARS OF SILVER.

The Rev. Oswald Welch, of Chatteris (Cambs), sends a story to the *Daily Chronicle* which seems likely to give rise to another series of treasure hunting adventures among the islands of the Spanish Main. It affords all the necessary elements; the lonely isle, the hill landmark for the rover at sea, the mysterious cavern, and the deep hole (contents unknown) with its mysterious cross of silver bars. This is Mr. Welch's narrative:—

"On reading the account of the treasure hunting expedition on Cocos Island, I was reminded of an incident that occurred during my stay in the Bay Islands, off the coast of Spanish Honduras, in Central America. I lived there for two years, making Ruatan my centre, visiting the various islands in rotation.

"The incident has reference to Utilia, the most southerly of the group. On one of my visits to the island I was told by our steward, Mr. James Cooper, that he had explored 'Pumpkin Hill,' the highest part of the island, and an unmistakable landmark, and had found a remarkable cave on the side.

"He was induced to enter. Taking torches with him he was assailed by thousands of bats that flew past him, but persevering, he came to a place which had evidently been dug out of the earth. It was of great depth, and over the top of the cavity were two bars which he at the time thought were swords, laid crosswise. On reflection he thought they might be bars of silver laid there for safe keeping by some



parties unknown.

"I had no time to explore myself, nor, I am afraid, inclination; but I give the story as it was told to me. A more likely place for the hiding of treasure it is impossible to imagine. Honduras Bay in the days of the buccaneers was the great rendezvous of all who were attracted by that kind of life.

"That great treasure is to be found somewhere on the Central American coast is by no means unlikely. Whether, when it is found, it will prove of real benefit to the finders, is, as Kipling says, another story."

C. & M. Gazette.

GIVE COFFEE TO WORKERS TO STOP BEER DRINKING.

Novel Means Used by Pretty Girls of Gotham in Fight Against Intemperance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Pretty girls bearing pails of steaming coffee for the men engaged in the excavating work for a new railway terminal on Forty-second street have disclosed a new method of temperance work in this city. Ever since the work began the students and faculty of the Bible Teacher's Training School near by have had their attention distracted from their studies by the sight of the laborers getting in line promptly at the stroke of 12 and starting for beer. There are numerous saloons and two breweries near by, so temptations were plentiful.

A crusade against the liquor sellers in the shape of speeches was discussed and quickly put aside as useless and the students set themselves to devise some more efficient form of fortifying the men against temptation to quaff beer. Some one suggested a substitute and coffee was chosen. Great quantities, steaming hot, were carried among the workmen as they quit for lunch and a great falling off in the patronage of the saloons and breweries in the neighborhood has resulted. The faculty and students express much gratification over the success of the venture.

LOVE.

"The more we love, the better we are; and the greater our friendships are, the nearer we are to God," wrote Jeremy Taylor.

In our superficial thought we are apt to hold love as surpassing friendship. A deeper study of the subject, however, will lead us to the conclusion that true friendship is even greater than true love.

Sumball defines friendship as love with the selfish element eliminated. "It is," he says, "an outgoing and outgoing affection, wholly and inherently disinterested, and in no sense contingent upon its reciprocal relation between its giver and its object, nor yet upon its return or recognition. Friendship consist in being a friend, not in having a friend; in giving one's affection unselfishly and unswervingly to another, not in being the object of another's affection or in reciprocating that affection." On the other hand, he holds that love implies a desire for return, "a possessory interest sought or secured," therefore, it has in it a selfish element.

In the relations of parents and children we find the element of friendship most strongly marked in the affection of the parent, who gives continually with no thought of return, although at the same time he feels the lovinglonging that desires a reciprocal affection.—Mary Wood Allen in Epworth Herald.

ARCHÆOLOGIC.

Signor Boni, the archæologist, who is directing the excavations of the Forum at Rome, has found a heavy capstan with eight fixed lovers of wood. The wood is perfectly preserved, while the iron fixtures have become oxidized. This discovery is considered of the greatest importance as being the first specimen of a mechanical contrivance dating back 2,000 years. The capstan, which was found almost intact, has a diameter of over two yards. The capstan will be covered with a special preparation for the purpose of preserving the wood.

An archæological find of the greatest interest has just been made by Pastor Lohmann, chairman of the German Society for Scientific Research in Anatolia. During his recent journey in North Syria, a coin of pure silver, excellently preserved, was offered to him, which on examination, proved to bear a perfect Aramean inscription of Panamun Bar Rerub, King of Schamol, who reigned eight hundred years before Christ. It is the oldest known coin in the world. Up to the present the Lydians have always been regarded as the inventors of money, but this new find shows that the Semitic Arameans, who lived two centuries before the Lydians, are the oldest known coiners of money.

THE VINEGAR CURE.

"D. C. S." writes to the *Madras Mail*:—One of my chaprasis, whilst leaning up against a door post, suddenly jumped with a shout and then almost doubled himself up nursing his leg and groaning that the pain was shooting up to the top of his thigh. The cause of all this bother was discovered in the shape of a vigorous young scorpion which had landed its symmetrical sting in the calf of the chaprasi's leg. I almost at once had the calf well rubbed with vinegar, and in a very little while afterwards the chaprasi looked up with a beaming smile on his face and, much to the gratification of the other servants who were looking on, remarked to me:—"Sirkah bahut achekha dawai Sahib." He was up and attending to his work in 20 or 30 minutes time as if nothing whatever had happened.

FORTUNES IN WAITING.

In spite of the enormous inroads made on this earth's great store of wealth, diamonds, gold, oil, gas, coal, iron and other materials, recent investigations have brought to light the interesting fact that treasure fields containing fabulous wealth still remain intact.

Investigations have proved, for instance, that huge areas of the floor of the Pacific are strewn thick with immense deposits of nodules of pure manganese. Invent a practicable and economical method of recovering it, and the individual who does so will at once become rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The most crying need of to-day is a substitute for Para rubber. It is certain to be discovered sooner or later.

Malleable glass was manufactured and used by the Romans nearly two thousand years ago. But the secret has been lost. It seems odd that no one in this age of mechanical progress has been able to rediscover the method of manufacturing a tough and unbreakable glass. Whoever succeeds in doing so and making the discovery economically useful will reap a great reward.

Real photography in colors is still an open field and

offers boundless matters, to be fixed, for in fixing pe mounted w

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offers boundless opportunities for the inventor. In smaller matters, too, the list of wants unsupplied is endless. Jewelers, for instance, are still quite without any safe method of fixing pearls on jewelry, such as rings, where the gems are mounted without a surrounding setting.—London Chronicle.

THE GAME OF HOCKEY.

Hockey is an old-fashioned game, but it is getting a new and increasing popularity of late. In Scotland it has been played for years under the name of shinny or shinty, and in Ireland it was long known as hurley. To-day it is played not only in this country and in England, but in Holland, France and Switzerland. In England an ordinary cricket ball painted white is used in playing the game which requires a ground 100x50 yards. There are eleven players on each side, the object of the game being to drive the ball over to the opponents' side. For this purpose long wooden sticks, curved at the end, are employed.

SELF-LEVELING BUNKS.

Seasickness, it is claimed, will be known no more on cross-channel passages by those who recline in the new self-leveling bunks with which the steamships Lord Warden and Calais are to be fitted.

The inventor of these bunks is a London man named Whitehouse, who says he has been engaged on the present system for more than three years. The mechanical problems were most difficult to solve, and they have occupied the attention of some of the best mechanical engineers of London for several months. It was the application of electricity to the invention which eventually solved the puzzle.

Whitehouse, who says he is one of the worst sailors who ever crossed the channel, declares that in his swinging cot he is now able to brave the worst weather at sea without a qualm.

THE TIME IS SHORT.

O, my dear friends, you who are letting miserable misunderstandings run on from year to year; you who are keeping wretched quarrels alive because you cannot quite make up your mind that now is the day to sacrifice your pride and kill them; you who are passing men sullenly upon the street, not speaking to them out of some silly spite, and yet knowing that it would fill you with shame and remorse if you heard that one of those men were dead to-morrow morning; you who are letting your neighbor starve till you hear that he is dying of starvation, or letting your friend's heart ache for a word of appreciation or sympathy which you mean to give some day—if you could know, and see, and feel all of a sudden that "the time is short," how it would break the spell! how you would go instantly and do the thing which you might never have another chance to do!—Phillips Brooks.

MIKADO'S BILL OF FARE.

The Japanese Emperor's yearly expense of living is limited. For this purpose he draws \$3,000,000 from the national treasury. His personal wealth is not to be spent on his own living, so that \$3,000,000 is really his salary as manager of the country. He is required to pay out of it some thousand employees.

The Emperor's daily fare is Japanese. He is perfectly satisfied for breakfast with a bowl of bean soup and a few other dishes. But his dinner usually appears in splendid style, in some twenty courses, although he always denounces it as a useless extravagance. When any official feast is held—the cherry blossom viewing party at the Kioshikawa botanical garden or the chrysanthemum party at the Akasaka palace, for instance—he will not spare any expense in preparing an elegant European banquet.

The Empress is the manager on such an occasion. She is a noted economist. She always gives a hint to her court ladies and the wives of the Ministers how to arrange their dresses and how to save expense.

THE HIGHEST AIM.

BY ALMEDA WIGHT DRISCOLL.

The highest aim in life is this—

To seek another's happiness.

To selfishness the world is bound,

He who escapes alone hath found

The path to earthly bliss.

So many hands are clasping tight

The seeming good, unheeding right;

The creed, for self and self alone,

By deeds and actions doubly shown,

Oh, 'tis a sorry sight.

So many eyes are blind, the best,

That which gives life its joyful zest,

Remains unseen. So many feet

In careless haste tread down life's sweets

To paths of deep unrest.

Oh, that more hands were open wide

To clasp the brother's at his side;

Oh, that more eyes were keen, alert,

To see what works another's hurt

When feet turn not aside.

The highest aim in life is this—

To seek another's happiness.

To selfishness the world is bound,

He who escapes alone hath found

The path to earthly bliss.

If prayer is the worship of the heart, meditation is that of mind.—Bishop Thorold.



HUGE MOLLUSKS.

The king of mollusks lives in the Indian and South Pacific oceans. He attains to a weight of 500 pounds, and the shell is of the bivalve kind, and the shape is about the same as that of our common fresh water mussel. The gigantic Tridacna is the largest mollusk known to have lived on the earth since the Silurian age. It is found on the bottom of the shallow parts of the ocean and the large individuals have no longer the power to move about. They lie on one side and all about them the corals build up until King Tridacna is sometimes in a well-like hole in the coral formation.

THE MYSTERY OF GRACE.

When a weary, selfish heart comes to the Saviour, the Saviour meets his need by saying: "Take my yoke upon you." "But, Lord, he is tired and weary already; another yoke will crush him." No, no; he has just been carrying himself, and himself only, and that is the heaviest of all loads, heavier than any one man can bear. But strange, it is, that if he adds another burden, his own burden will become light. That is the mystery of grace, that the burdens of a selfish man are lightened by adding more. "Take my yoke upon you." And what yoke is that, Lord? "The yoke of other people's needs—the burdens of the blind, and the deaf, and the lame, and the lepers—the burdens of other folk's sorrows; put them on to thy shoulders—take my yoke upon thee—increase thy burden, and thy burden shall become light, and instead of weariness thou shalt find rest."—J. H. Jowett, M. A.

GOLDEN MAXIMS.

In the pocket of the Hon. Stephen Allan, who was drowned on the Henry Clay, was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, from which the following is copied. It is worthy to be engraved on the heart of every one.

Keep good company or none.

Never be idle; if your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth.

If any one speak evil of you, let your life be such that none will believe him.

Drink no kind of intoxicating drinks.

When you retire to bed, think over what you have done through the day.

Avoid temptation through fear you may not withstand it.

Earn money before you spend it.

Do not put off till to-morrow that which should be done to-day.

Never speak evil of any one.

Keep pure if you would be happy.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Read the above maxims at least once a week.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Organ of The Presbyterian Church in India.

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